

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE POLICY.

Vol. 7.

RALEIGH, N. C., AUGUST 2, 1892.

No. 25

THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

President—H. L. Loucks, Huron, South Dakota. Address, Washington, D. C.
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Lecturer—J. H. Willetts, Kansas.

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Officers—J. L. Ramsey, President; Marion Butler, Vice-President; W. S. Barnes, Secretary.

PAPERS.
Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N. C.
The Workingman's Helper, Pinnacle, N. C.
Watchman, Salisbury, N. C.
Farmers' Advocate, Tarboro, N. C.
Country Life, Trinity College, N. C.
Mercury, Hickory, N. C.
Rattler, Whitakers, N. C.
Agricultural Bee, Goldsboro, N. C.
Alliance Echo, Moncure, N. C.
Special Informer, Raleigh, N. C.

Each of the above-named papers are requested to keep the list standing on the first page and add others, provided they are duly elected. Any paper failing to advocate the Ocala platform will be dropped from the list promptly. Our people can now see what papers are published in their interest.

RESOLUTIONS FROM MISSISSIPPI

SALEM, Yalobusha Co., Miss.
After calling the Yalobusha County Alliance to order, the President, Dr. N. M. Woods, communicated the sad intelligence that President L. L. Polk, of the National Farmers' Alliance, was dead, whereupon a committee on resolutions reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been officially communicated to this Alliance that brother L. L. Polk is dead, which sad event occurred in Washington City on the 11th of June.

Resolved, That this County Alliance has heard, with feelings of deepest regret, of his untimely demise. We recognize that "death seeks a shining mark."

2. That in his death our Order has lost its idolized leader; peerless, brilliant, chivalric Polk. We have lost a loyal brother, whose virtues we will try and emulate. May God be to the widow and orphans that which He has promised.

3. That a copy of these resolutions be furnished THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, National Economist, Chickasaw Messenger and Alliance Journal for publication.

J. J. RATENBERY,
J. MELL SMITH,
W. M. HUGHES,
H. N. KING,
G. W. CHRISTIAN,
Committee.

RESOLUTION.

In view of the fact that the two leading political parties of the country have met and failed to lay down a sound financial plank in their platforms, ignoring the fact that financial relief is the crowning issue before the people, we, Panacea Sub Alliance, No. 884, do hereby reaffirm our candid opinion that both the Ocala and St. Louis demands are the only wise, consistent and patriotic refuge left to our financially afflicted people; that we will faithfully support them, and hereby urge our brethren of every Sub-Alliance in our State to do likewise.

Fraternally,
W. D. THORNE, Sec'y.

1891.		1892.	
January	6-1.45	October	6-.70
"	13-1.43	"	13-.68
"	20-1.41	"	20-.66
"	27-1.39	November	3-.62
February	3-1.37	"	10-.60
"	10-1.35	"	17-.58
"	17-1.33	"	24-.56
"	24-1.31	December	1-.54
March	3-1.29	"	8-.52
"	10-1.27	"	15-.50
"	17-1.25	"	22-.49
"	24-1.24	"	29-.47
"	31-1.22		
April	7-1.20	January	5-.45
"	14-1.18	"	12-.43
"	21-1.16	"	19-.41
"	28-1.14	February	2-.37
May	5-1.12	"	9-.35
"	12-1.10	"	16-.33
"	19-1.08	"	23-.31
"	26-1.06	March	1-.29
June	2-1.04	"	8-.27
"	9-1.02	"	15-.25
"	16-1.00	"	22-.24
"	23-.99	April	5-.20
July	7-.95	"	12-.18
"	14-.93	"	19-.16
"	21-.91	"	26-.14
"	28-.89	May	3-.12
August	4-.87	"	10-.10
"	11-.85	"	17-.08
"	18-.83	"	24-.06
"	25-.81	June	7-.02
September	1-.79	"	
"	8-.77		
"	15-.75		
"	22-.74		
"	29-.72		

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

DEAR FRIENDS:—The death of Col. Polk makes it necessary that the affairs of his estate be settled. We can no longer look to him for any income to help in dull seasons to pay the bills of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, but on the other hand we must settle up some large accounts we owe, and settle them at once, too, or have trouble and extra expense. Not only are there accounts against THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER that must be met, but there are also other bills, and quite large ones, too, which we have to meet. Now if our subscribers will be as faithful to us as we have been and expect to continue to be to them, we will be able in a very short time to get all these matters settled and go right on battling for the people. We did not think we would make any urgent call upon our subscribers to pay up back dues and renew until later in the fall, but this necessity is now laid upon us, and we feel confident the good brethren will not lay this paper down and neglect and forget our present needs. We have prepared a table above which shows the date of each issue of the paper since Jan. 1, 1891, and up to June 11, 1892, the date of Col. Polk's death. Your label may not contain one of these dates, but it may contain a date falling in this period embraced in the table. If so, you owe us something, and to find the amount look on the table for the date on your label, and opposite this date will be the figures showing the exact amount you were due THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER when Col. Polk died. These little amounts due us, if all paid in at once, will help us straighten out all our pressing obligations that promise us trouble if not settled at once.

Brother and friend, this statement of the case is before you, and though it may be hard for you to raise a dollar or two dollars, or even a smaller amount now, will it not be much easier for you to do it than for us to lose \$4,000.00 or \$5,000.00 on account of your failure? If you find the amount you owe is less than \$1.00, send \$1.00 before August 20th, 1892, and we will enter you up a year and an extra month. If it is more than \$1.00 and less than \$2.00 you owe, send \$2.00 and we will enter you up two years and two months extra. Send us not only your own renewal, but get up a club and send along with it. You can do much good in your community by circulating this paper. In writing us always give the amount sent, and the name of the postoffice to which your paper is going, and your own name plainly written. Let us hear from you at once, please. Yours,
J. W. DENMARK,
Business Manager.

Fifteen thousand corporations were formed last year with a nominal capital of six thousand million dollars.—Winfield, Kansas, Free Press.

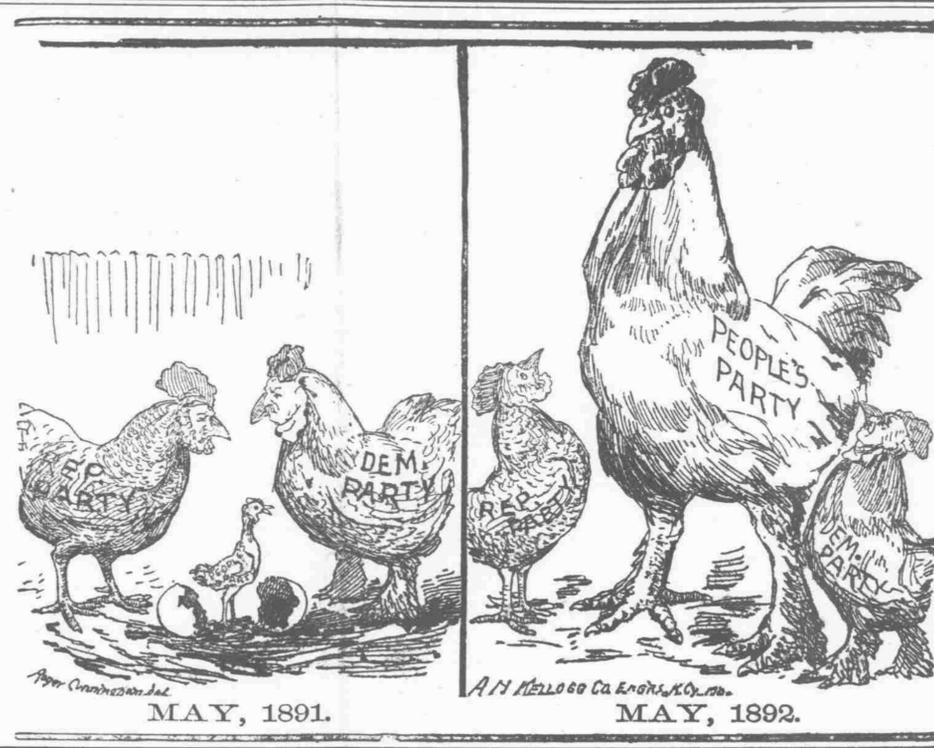
ADVERTISERS, READ THIS.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 18, 1892.
Mr. J. W. Denmark, Business Manager Progressive Farmer:

DEAR SIR:—We recently run for a short time an advertisement in THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, and we run at the same time the same advertisement in four other leading papers in the State, and we write to say that we received ten replies from the one in your paper to every one received from all the other papers combined.

Yours truly,
EDWARDS & BROUGHTON.

The old politicians keep harping upon that worn out sting, "You cannot legislate money into a man's pocket." Thomas Jefferson said: "You can legislate prosperity or adversity upon yourselves and your posterity."—Great West.



POLITICAL PLATFORMS.

A Series of Interesting Documents.

Milestones in the Development of Political Parties Since the Organization of the Government.

1860.

DEMOCRATIC (BRICKENRIDGE) PLATFORM, CHARLETON AND BALTIMORE.

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions:

1. That the government of a territory, organized by an act of Congress, is provisional and temporary; and, during its existence, all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle, with their property, in the territory, without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or impaired by congressional or territorial legislation.

2. That it is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

3. That when the settlers in a territory having an adequate population form a State Constitution in pursuance of law, the right of sovereignty commences, and, being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States, and the State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its Constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

4. That the Democratic party is in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

5. That the enactments of State legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

6. That the Democracy of the United States recognize it as the imperative duty of this government to protect the naturalized citizen, in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native born citizens.

Whereas, One of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Democratic party hereby pledges itself to use every means in its power to secure the passage of some bill, to the extent of the constitutional authority of Congress, for the construction of a Pacific railroad from the Mississippi river to the ocean at the earliest practicable moment.

MUST NOT THINK FOR YOURSELF.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.

MR. EDITOR:—The farmer who dares to think for himself upon great economic questions affecting his rights of property and personal liberty is chargeable to partisan opinion for something more than a mere breach of privilege, and is roundly, severely and unjustly denounced because he dares to say to others, "I think I hear and act." To speak from that consensus of opinion, which in matter of public concern is a rule arbitrary conduct, the farmer who does act for himself and think for himself forgets all claim to respectability by his party. Success alone "can even things up." The great error of his life is that he has not been thinking before; then he would not have shared the fatuity of blind guides. He has confided too much and too long in such false leaders and the consequence of his faith and trust is that he is to day up to his arm-pits in the Serbian bog. It is an evidence of sound political science that he who is governed least is governed best, and this is true whether the sources and limitations of such government be in a single federal head, or in other irrepressible distributive jurisdiction. Power, when arbitrarily exercised, is as oppressive when vested in a corporation aggregate as in Congress. In the distribution of public wealth, we have been wronged because this has not been distributed upon that most equitable principle—Federal representation.

The farmer claims he has devised a method of relief founded on broad, liberal and comprehensive ideas of justice, but he is really seeking a single reform, and the scope of that reform is

as broad and vital as if it were the whole text and letter of our organic law. In a representative and figurative sense he is a lord proprietor of the great national domain, and it is right not to petition, but to demand. He has done both, and in whatever character he appeared the relief asked has been denied. He asked only that the benefits accruing from an honest administration of public affairs be equitable and equally distributed, and that burdens imposed by the government be placed alike upon every man. This done, and we shall hear no more of the problems of experimental government, Sub Treasury, government ownership of railroads, etc. Will this be done? To answer yes, would contradict the experience of a hundred years. There is universal distress, the want of money and credit has paralyzed the nerve centres of the whole country, and the statesman who is wise enough and just enough to pilot the old craft through the boisterous seas of political chaos will deserve better of his countrymen than all the philosophers the world ever saw. Such an act of relief and conciliation will place the reformer in the front rank of modern statesmen. Revolutions never go backward, however weak their start or compromising their alliances, they go on and on to perfect development.

To one who will take the pains to look critically into our theory of government, he will discern what has all along purposely been hidden from our view that the people are the ultimate sources of all power, that we must seek protection from our individual resources and not under the aegis of the State. The old line politicians for half a century through their platforms, have proclaimed that great wrongs have crept into the administration of government, and yet these wrongs are permitted to go unabated. What are the people to do? Wait and expect better things? While they wait what will become of their hungry children and unfortunate creditors?

But one avenue of escape from this political and material ruin presents itself, and that is by committing ourselves into the hands of our friends only. Our plans, our demands, one and all. We know that the most vital obstruction in seeking relief is that the administrative party is too far from the people. It is out of sympathy and touch with the teeming, toiling masses. When we say the government should own the railroads, we are promptly and at once charged with the detestable crime of confiscation. Such an act as this they tell us would be extra hazardous, if not altogether revolutionary. We don't want a single dollar, nor do we wish to be robbed and gulled by them. The emergency cannot arise in our day or time when the government, by reason of constitutional sanction, will exercise the right of confiscation, but there is a principle vital and distinctly inherent in every sovereign that should be invoked in aid of the people, and this would be neither an act of confiscation nor absolute. This principle is engrafted in the Inter-State Commerce law, and will allow the government to manage and control all inter-State railroad lines. But why may not the government become the owner by purchase? If it can purchase from the contractor a steamship, if it may buy the sinews of war from a private army, why may it not buy the franchise and property rights of a railroad company?

"But," says the objector, "that would be confiscation, and would contravene the theory of a representative government. Did you ever know a government to fall into pieces because of centralized power? Or is power and oppression always synonymous terms? The perpetual menace to government is from consolidated wealth in corporation, whereby there become the active dissolving agents of unity and power in government. The canker worm

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The ruthless and unsparring hand of death has wrapped in his sable mantle one of the brightest and most auspicious stars in the constellation of our Order, Hon. L. L. Polk, whose very name sounds in our ears as the summary of every manly virtue.

Resolved, That as we deeply mourn his departure, that every fibre of our nature vibrate in unison with that spirit of fraternity that characterized his life, and that the great principles he promulgated be stamped indelibly on the tablets of our memory and urge us to greater activity in the great reform movement.

2. That we, the members of lodge No. 13, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the grief-stricken wife and children of the deceased, and may his noble deeds lie in their memory like the coral islands, green and sunny amidst the melancholy waste of ocean.

3. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to President Polk's paper, the National Economist, Jackson Industrial News and Sunfield Sun, and that we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days.

W. E. ALLEN,
DAVID ROGER,
MARTIN NORTON,
Committee.

WHAT A DELEGATE SAYS.

McFARLAN, N. C.
MR. EDITOR:—Having been elected a delegate to Omaha, Neb., to the largest national convention ever held in the United States, and on returning home I feel it a duty as well as a pleasure, to speak a few words to my people in this the Sixth Congressional district, and also to all friends of reform throughout the State. First, I will say to my brother delegates from this State that I arrived home from Omaha all well Friday evening, July 8th. Hope you all arrived home safe with three cheers for Weaver and Field.

On the next day, Saturday, July 9th, after I arrived home, we had a meeting here in our little town and formed a People's party Club with seventy-two members to begin with. Our club will meet again July 30th, and I feel sure that we will double our number by the next meeting. We elected J. S. Jones President, and W. A. Hancock Vice-President, and W. R. Johnson Secretary of our Club.

We have asked our friends throughout this county (Anson) to organize at once, which I believe will be thoroughly organized inside of three weeks. My advice to all friends of reform in every county in the State is to organize at once, and then you will know who are with you in your work.

Our people here are well pleased with our choice at Omaha; now they say they must have a full county and State ticket in the field. Let the good work go on, and count on good old Anson county as being solid for the People's party.

Will let you hear from us again. With best wishes for the People's party, and three cheers for Weaver and Field, I am,
Yours truly,
W. H. ODOM.

enters the core of the body politic of these corporations and the work of dismemberment has already begun. The true blighting effect is the pauperism of the people. But it will bankrupt the nation. Untenable. The wildest schemist put the value of railroads at about \$7,000,000,000. The Fifty-first Congress threw away one-seventh of this amount without any benefit to the people. Statisticians say the net earnings of the railroads in 1885 were \$600,000,000. The government pays annually for transportation of mail \$100,000,000, not including star routes. The government ought to reclaim about 40,000,000 acres of land granted to railroads that can be sold at not less than \$8 per acre.

The Democratic theory of tariff reduction will put \$800,000,000 not needed as revenue. A graduated income tax will yield \$150,000,000 in excess of the harbor and river appropriation, annually \$25,000,000. Add to this amount expended by railroads annually in controlling legislation. Presidents and super-numerary employees \$100,000,000. The total of this amount would in five years buy every railroad, and yet the people have escaped an additional cent of taxation. Now is there need of change in this respect? The postal service should draw to it whatever is needed for the safe and prompt delivery of the mails. It should stand between the railroads and the people as the final arbiter. If it is unjust to the people that these corporations should be allowed to add the actual cost of railroads, to wit: 3,085,000,000, a fictitious value of \$6,521,987,309, when the unlawful interest upon this unlawful amount must be paid by the people in increased freight charges \$91,319,238. These corporations are a law unto themselves, notwithstanding the efficient interposition of the Railroad Commission and the conflict is always with the people. There is an absolute denial of justice by them until they are whipped into line by the courts. A. B. versus Railroad Co. is as familiar legal learning as Jno. Doe vs Richard Roe in the old action of ejectment. If they, by the grossest negligence, run over and kill your stock, they go to the very verge of the law to find successful escape. If they wish a right of way over your land their compass is set to every wind that blows and legislation is so manipulated by them in all cases as to effectually control your rights and leave their own charter, but abused privileges free and untrammelled.

T. T. THORNE, JR.